

Appendix B

Example Project Baseline Summary



Project Baseline Summary Report

Date Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations/Field Office: Idaho

HQ ID: IDN0570 Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (ILW-M-101)

Report ID Number: Q501

Print Date: 19-Feb-98

Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

A.1 - Project Identification/Header Information

A.1.5. DOE Project Manager: Joffrey Sanday
A.1.6. DOE Project Manager Phone Number:
A.1.7. DOE Project Manager Fax Number:
A.1.8. DOE Project Manager e-mail address:
A.1.9. Program Element: W.M. A.1.15. Project Type: Operations
A.1.16. Is this a High Priority Project (DNN): No

A.2- Technical and Scope Narratives

A.2.1. Purpose of Project:

Predecessor Projects: ADS ID-4-410-01, WROC Operations, ADS ID-4-111-02 Low Level Waste Operations, Portions of ADS ID-4-102-01 EFCRA Implementation and Waste TSD Optimization (Special Case Waste and oil-s, ie LLW disposal, ADS ID-4-302 (1) Waste Management General Plant Project (for ILW and MLLW TSD) project, ADS ID 1001 (1) High Level Waste (ICPP LLW handling, hazardous waste and MLLW storage plus industrial waste other operations)

The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) has been supporting the Department of Energy (DOE) in nuclear energy research for over thirty years. This research has routinely generated mixed low-level waste (MLW), industrial waste (IW), and industrial hazardous waste (HW), and industrial sludge requiring treatment, storage, and/or disposal (TSD). Cost-benefit studies are routinely used to evaluate commercial treatment and disposal services, in lieu of INEEL services. Commercial facilities are used where they can be shown to be cost effective. The cost of treating over 100E site MLW is included in this PBS. The only cost required to be paid by the other DOE sites include commercial disposal, if available at the time of treatment, and any required treatability studies.

The INEEL, and other DOE sites generated and stored MLW for years without having provisions for meeting the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFC Act), passed in 1992, requires DOE to prepare a plan for the development of needed treatment capacity and technology for each facility at which DOE generates or stores mixed waste and hazardous waste. The INEEL has complied with the FFC Act and has an approved Site Treatment Plan (STP) and associated Consent Order. This project supports STP compliance by growing Jing incarceration, stabilization, and remediation, and such apportionment.

Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations-Brief Office: Idaho

HQ ID: WRS0570

Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (D-WM-101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

straightforward segregation, and lead tank dismantlement services for the inventory of INEEL and other DOE Complex sites MLLW through F-SWW, and commercial stratospheric MLLW between FY 2004 and FY 2030 using the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AKMWT) treatment of INEEL MLLW.

A.2.1. Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (D-WM-101)

This project also supports RCRA treatment and disposal of LLW using commercial TSD facilities, and energy recovery/recovery/treatment of industrial waste; the minimum volume of waste disposed

stratospheric storage, and disposal of MLLW and LLW will decrease human and environmental risk by eliminating the waste stream backlog. Managing the waste in compliance with Federal, State, and DOE regulations reduces personnel exposure to these waste streams. Appropriate methods for treatment of the waste streams are used in preparation for disposal at approved waste repositories. Long term storage of waste collimators will be minimized. This DNFSR Recommendation 94-2 Corrective Action Plan (DNFSR-94-2-CAP-0016) addresses the ES&CI vulnerabilities identified by the Complex wide review of LLW operations as covered by this project.

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Project Baseline Summary Report

Report ID Number: Q501

Date Version: 16-Jan-98

Print Date: 14-Feb-98

Operations-Field Office: Idaho

SIC: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

HQ ID: IDIN0570 Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

A.2.2. Definition of Scope:

This project has one primary objective and five secondary objectives. The primary objective is to provide INEEL TSD services for MLLW until a demonstrated, more cost effective, commercial TSD is available to treat MLLW. Current plans call for the AMWTP to start treatment operations in March 2003. Capacity is being designed now to the system to handle MLLW along with the transuranic waste. Upon successful demonstration of the AMWTP capability, WEGC MLLW treatment activities will be suspended in September 2003.

Secondary objectives include: 1) Provide volume reduction and disposal of INEEL generated LLW through 2006; 2) Establish off-site LLW disposal agreements/contracts at other DOE or commercial sites to support LLW disposal after the RWMC SDA active life is full; 3) Provide centralized plutonium and coordination for INEEL Special Case Waste (SCW) disposition; 4) Coordinate TSD services for INEEL generated FW; 5) Process INEEL combustible industrial waste into fuel for the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (ICPP); and 6) Identify site and generating plant.

The INEEL will focus on design the WERF incinerator to treat INEEL generated MLLW along with scheduling the excess capacity for other DOE sites MLLW. Two incineration campaigns are planned each fiscal year at WERF. This approach is consistent with the DOE's complex FM Integration Team, and in accordance with the INEEL SITP. Compliance with the SITP and RURA will require:

- Operation of four MLLW treatment facilities (TFFs) 623 WERF Waste Storage Building (WWSB), PER-013 Mixed Waste Storage Facility (MWSF), PER-014 Mixed Waste Storage Facility, ICPP-1619 Hazardous Chemical and Radioactive Waste Storage Facility (HCSF),
- Maintain the INEEL emergency supply of bulk lead bricks, sheet, and shot (PER-012 WERC Lead Storage Facility (LSF)),
- Construction/operation of two new skid-mounted type treatment processes (machines, adsorbent, and piping) (one integrated)

Other DOE Complexes or commercial treatment/ disposal facilities will be used to support compliance with the SITP. Examples include the DOE Oak Ridge Tanks Substance Control Act (SCA) incinerator and the RGA Subtitle C disposal facility operated by EDO incare in Utah.

The basis of the secondary objectives is for a 7-year just LLW volume reduction through 2003 and disposal of INEEL generated LLW through 2006. Corrective actions identified in the DOE Improvement Plan for the INEEL SB Recommendation #4-2 will be implemented which will support continued environmentally safe LLW disposal.

Project Baseline Summary Report

Date Version: 16-Jan-98
 Project Office: Idaho
 HQ ID: ID1340570 Project: INTEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Program (ID-WM-101)

Report ID Number: Q591

Print Date: 19-Feb-98

Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

Through 2006, 21 centralized planning to disposition SCW will have continued with the waste generators. SCW will require centralized storage or disposal options are available. At Commercial TSDF facilities will continue to be utilized for hazardous waste through CY2006. At Operation of the center will continue to process industrial waste through CY2006. The processing schedules for MLLW, LLW, HW, and industrial waste are described in Section A.4.

A.2.1. Technical Approach:

The overall approach for MLLW, LLW, HW, SCW, HW, and industrial waste is to utilize the most cost effective option available. As commercial treatment and disposal options become available and are proved cost effective, they will be used whenever possible, followed by existing ENTR, or DOD Complex treatment units.

When treatment capability for specific MLLW streams is not available new units will be designed and constructed (i.e., new remediation). These new treatment processes will be designed for batch processing and have a small treatment capacity (e.g. cubic meters per year). Small sized treated treatment units will be constructed and placed into existing confinement areas for operation. Several treatment processes will be operated within the same confinement area within a given year. This represents a very low capital and cost effective approach to eliminating mixed waste streams at the INEL in full compliance with the STP enforcement milestones.

A secondary advantage of MLLW treatment is LLW volume reduction. WERF treatment generates continuously 124 hours per day, 5 days per week for approximately two weeks per month. During instillation of charcoal MLLW, the waste feed is supplemented with LLW in order to maintain incinerator operating temperatures. The resulting ash meets the criteria for disposal as LLW (either directly or follow-on) of follow-on stabilization. This provides a dual benefit in that no surrogate material (e.g., clean sand, rock salt, asphalt, plaster, etc.) is used to increase the B2U content of the waste feed and the LLW is treated for no additional cost. Since MLLW is similarly augmented with LLW, the principal difference is that the amount of LLW is minimized because the resulting ash remains heated MLLW and requires offsite disposal at a Separate C facility.

Further LLW volume reduction is accomplished with the same operational staff required for MLLW treatment. When the incinerator is down for ash clean out or maintenance, the same operational staff operates other MLLW treatment units or LLW ash reduction and combustion processes. This provides significant 1 LLW volume reduction, minimizing the effective use of the RWMC STDAs prime pit space for evaporation/leaching tanks.

Project Baseline Summary Report

From Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations Field Office Idaho

HQ ID IDIN0570 Project INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Progress (ID-WM-101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

A.2.2. Special Case Waste

Special Case Waste is generally unacceptable for near-surface disposal and has limited or no planned dispersal alternative. SCW activities at the INEEL, within this PBS, are limited to a coordination effort for the SCW generators. Efforts include inventory of known SCW volumes, and coordinating generator remanufacture/inventory storage options.

Human-Biass Waste (HW) will be consolidated in storage facilities on at the generating facility, awaiting treatment/disposal at an off-site facility. On site treatment/ disposal realities will be evaluated in support of direct shipment from the INEEL generator to the treatment/disposal vendor, thereby reducing the need for on-site HW storage needs.

Industrial Waste (other operations) will continue in support of alterable fuel source for the coal-fired steam generating facility at CTEP and reduced the volume disposed at the INEEL landfill.

Future technology development opportunities have been identified for advanced air pollution control methods including particulate control for removal of dusts, i.e., mercury toxic metals, nitrogen and sulfur oxides, and hazardous hydrocarbons. Although none of these advanced technologies are acquired to support compliance with current State and Federal regulations and permits, they may result in increased throughput, reduced costs for enhanced monitoring, and will be pursued where feasible. EPA's new MACT Rule may require enhanced mercury and dioxin controls or monitoring at W135; STCG Number J-32, "Develop Thermal Treatment Unit (T3U) Rethinkers" and "Dioxin and Mercury Control for Incinerator Emissions for MACT Compliance" (STCG) Number S-51) are specific examples of the types of opportunities this PBS is pursuing.

A.2.4. Project Status in FY 2006:

The backlog of MLLW associated with this PBS will be treated and disposed by 2007. WRCG MLLW and LLW treatment processes will be shut down in 2005. RCRA closure of WERF-like Repackaging Booth and two hazardous and MLLW storage facilities will be performed from 2004 through 2005 and is included in PBS ID-LR-110 Decommission & Decontamination (D&D).

The backlog of contact handled LLW will be volume reduced and disposed by 2003. The Environmental Restoration (ER) and D&D programs will utilize the repository capacity such that the active RWMC SPA disposal pin is predicted to be full by the year 2006 and will be ready for closure. RWMC SDDA closure is included in PBS ID-LR-

Report ID Number: Q591

Print Date: 19-Feb-98

Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

Project INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Progress (ID-WM-101)

Project Baseline Summary Report

Report ID Number: 0507
 Print Date: 19-Feb-98
 Data Version: 16-Jan-98
 Operational Office: Idaho
 Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

HQ: Decommission & Decommissioning (D&D) Volume reduction between 2004 and 2006 will use commercial facilities. The selected offsite disposal facility, approved Waste Certification Programs and Waste Stream profiles will be in place by end of FY2004 for disposal of offsite contract handled (CH) LLW. CH waste will be actively disposed at the selected offsite disposal facility by FY2006. Proposals for RH waste disposal offsites will be in place. Issues will have been resolved regarding disposal offsite. The RCRA Permit Generation & Impact Statement on Waste Management Activities will be issued and the path forward will be established. Long-benefit studies will be completed. Continued onsite disposal of RH LLW may continue past FY2006. PBS #10-WM-107 - Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations will perform this activity. After 2006, offsite disposal of LLW will be under PBS #102-W-M-107 - Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations.

The majority of SCW scintillated sources will have been transferred to commercial remote storage and/or recycled outside by FY2006. For other SCW the generators will have completed characterization and fate requirements for shipping and disposal will be identified and included in cyber-financing requirements. HW and industrial waste will continue to be treated and disposed as it is generated. No backlog is anticipated.

A.2.5. Post 2006 Project Scope:

MLLW generation will continue for the life of the ISSEL. Operation of the remaining MLLW storage facilities, along with treatment of newly generated MLLW by the AHWTRP will be transferred to PBS ID-WM-107, Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations beginning in 2007.

LLW generation will continue for the life of the INETL. Commercial LLW volume reduction and offsite disposal of newly generated waste will be transferred to PBS ID-WM-107, Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations beginning in 2007.

Centralized planning and coordination of SCW will be transferred to PBS ID-WM-107, Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations beginning in 2007. The waste generators will be responsible for actual disposition costs.

HLW generation will continue for the life of the INETL. Commercial treatment and disposal facilities will continue to be utilized. Operation of the remaining hazardous waste storage facilities and shipment coordination services will be transferred to PBS ID-WM-107, Long Term Treatment/Storage/Disposal Operations beginning in 2007.

Project Baseline Summary Report

Date Version 16-Jan-98
Operational/Role Officer: Idaho
HQ ID: IDCEMIS74 Project INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (ID-WM1-101)

Site Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
Report ID Number: Q50f
Print Date 19-Feb-98

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

Industrial waste generation will continue for the life of the INEEL. Operation of the ICPP carbon for industrial waste will be transferred to PBS 110 WM1 107, Long Term Treatment Storage/Disposal Operators beginning in 2007.

A.2.6. Project End State

MLLW, LLW, SC-W, FW, and industrial waste generation will continue for the life of the INEEL. A significant portion of these wastes will be dispositioned within the 2006 Plan period; however, some services will extend up to FY2050. The local end state is to have all waste treated and disposed. Buildings will have been turned over to other programs for demolition or reuse. No legacy waste issues will remain.

Treatment of the ML-LW backlog associated with this PBS was completed in 2003. Portions of the INEEL STH dealing with WRQC ML-LW treatments are marked complete. WRQC MLLW treatment facilities and two hazardous waste and ML-LW storage facilities were closed under RCRA beginning in 2004. The remaining storage facilities were closed beginning in 2011 when consolidated hazardous waste and ML-LW storage was implemented within a Type II storage module at the RWMC. Buildings have been turned over for demolition or reuse. MLLW will be generated on the INEEL as long as nuclear operations continue. Current activities and future programs are expected to generate ML-LW through 2050. Future generation of ML-LW will be treated by the AMWTP.

The RWMC SDA/CHLLW active disposal cell has been filled and the area was closed (beginning in 2007). LLW will be generated for the INEEL as long as nuclear operations continue. Current activities and future programs are expected to generate LLW through 2050. LLW volume reduction and disposal operations will be conducted directly from the generator to an off-site treatment/disposal facility. HW storage facilities will be turned over for demolition or reuse.

Other generations are complete and the building has been turned over for demolition or reuse.

Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations Field Office - Idaho

HQ ID: INI90570 Project: INIEEL, Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (ID-W31-J01)

A.2 Technical and Scope Narratives

A.2.7 General Narrative:

Efforts are currently underway to evaluate closure of the RWMC SDA prior to 2006. Joint Waste Operations and Environmental Restoration task teams have been chartered to develop the strategy, along with a project based work plan to implement the strategy. The work plan (technical, cost, schedule) will then be integrated into the Specified Risk Plan. Project Baseline Summaries identified for the INIEEL. The strategy will include optimization of the remaining capacity at the RWMC SDA (based on cost effectiveness, compliance with the PA limits, maintaining adequate capacity for critical customers, and filling the remaining capacity by 2003).

The LLW Quantity Table shows disposition of one LLW backlog by the end of FY1999. This creates a significant spike in the quantity of sizable and non-volatile reducible LLW requiring processing or shipment in FY1999. Current baseline planning does not support these values; however, efforts are underway to evaluate process changes which could result in increased throughput without significant increase in costs. Examples include use of scuttles for disposal of large quantities of LLW and revision of the selection criteria so when it is cost effective for size reduction (i.e., do not save materials which give less than a 10 to 1 volatile/reducible ratio).

A.2.8 Cost Baseline Narrative:

A detailed cost estimate was performed for each activity. The detailed estimates are for specific activities that must be performed to accomplish the project activities in full compliance with the Federal, State, and local regulations. The activities and costs were verified by a senior program review board and rolled into a resource loaded schedule that reflects current baseline compliance operations. Waste Operations is now in the process of projecting activities to obtain further efficiencies for completing the compliance baseline. An integral component of the projection will be to perform a critical analysis of cost estimate by an independent review team. The cost estimates are based on FY1998 dollars with escalation of 7% applied annually on a compound basis to FY2006.

The cost baseline in this PBS does not include a change package (such as facility 107) for MLLW treatment services. This strategy may be completed once the package issues have been resolved throughout the complex.

A.2.9 Discuss How NEPA will or has been Addressed

Work being detailed in this PBS is covered by the Department of Energy's Programmatic Spent Fuel Management and Related National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-2013-F, April 1995), and associated Record of Decision and Memorandum of Understanding (DOE/EIS-2013-F, April 1995).

Project Baseline Summary Report

Date Version	16-Jan-98	Report ID Number:	Q5HJ
Operations Office	Idaho	Print Date	19-Feb-98
HWID:	IDIN0570	Site:	Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
		Project:	INEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)
A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives			
	<p>quare as soon. Offsite Disposal of U.W. is another DOE Complex or company in facility is dependent on decisions made at the Department of Energy Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Individual projects are reviewed prior to implementation to ensure that adequate NEPA documentation exists or supplemental NEPA documentation is required.</p>		
A.2.10. 1997 Actual Accomplishments			
	<p>The quantity of incinerable mixed waste treated in FY 1997 was 52 m³ original container volume, including 300 hour transports to local off-site waste. The RCRA Mini and Trial Burns were accomplished. Not all of the targets for the high temperature portion of the Trial Burn were achieved (inactivation efficiency (DRE) for carbonaceous was slightly low in one of the burns). A second high temperature Trial Burn will be performed in FY 1998.</p>		
	<p>WRDC completed the five scheduled INEL Site Treatment Plant milestones during FY 1997. The MLLW Repackaging Health Containment System Testing (P-1) and Commerce Operations P-50 milestones were both completed three weeks ahead of schedule. The INEL Low Level Program completed the Lead Cask Discontinuation Backlog P-6, 1 and P-6, 2 milestones 18 months ahead of schedule (61 m³). The inactivation Backlog Schedule (P-6) milestone was completed on schedule.</p>		
	<p>WRDC supported the DOE-EKESD Cooperative Agreement and the DOE-IDDO-SARRY-Rock Island, Idaho Agency Agreement and shipped approximately 30.4 m³ of contaminated lead to Envirocare of Utah for disposal.</p>		
	<p>WRDC completed 14 treatability studies in FY 1997. Currently only 12 treatability streams remain that require treatability studies.</p>		
	<p>The 1997 MLLW first half Performance Measure Metrics Line C - New Waste includes an adjustment, 172.5 m³, from which was previously submitted. This also increases Line A - Storage - Total Inventory.</p>		
	<p>The second half Performance Measure Metrics Line C - New Waste includes an adjustment, 51.1 m³, received from INEL, generated MLLW plus 5.1 m³ received from Line A - Storage for discontinuation.</p>		
	<p>Line D - Treatment includes: 1 m³ of inactivation H.S. m³ from KTP debris treatment, 179 m³ from the ASL-W Sodium Processing Facility, and 61 m³ of tank dismantlement offsite volume will be reflected in Line C since the lead is recycled.</p>		
	<p>Approximately 19 m³ of contaminated lead sent to Manufacturing Sciences Corporation (MSC), for reuse in manufacturing shielded waste containers.</p>		
	<p>WRDC volume reduced 4,324 m³ of low level waste in FY 1997, using the sizing, construction and inactivation process.</p>		
	<p>Approximately 1,400 m³ of L.L.W. was disposed of at the RWMC Sub Surface Disposal Area in FY 1997.</p>		
	<p>Low Level Waste Value Engineering Study report, revised April 1996, revised 1997, issues were successfully closed out in FY 1997. Long term items were transferred to other</p>		

Project Baseline Summary Report

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Data Version: 06-Jan-98

Operations Field Office: Idaho

HQ ID: INDUST Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (IDBWM101)

A.2 Technical and Scope Narratives

Management tracking systems

- Low Level Waste Vulnerability Assessment: Corrective Action Plan deliverables for FY1097 were completed with the exception of the Composite Analysis. I MILCO unit ID-101D are working with the Naval Reactors Facility and Argonne National Laboratories to obtain post disposal information that is to be included in the Composite Analysis. The SCA Performance Assessment was completed and submitted to DOE for review and approval.

- The Industrial Waste Program accomplished collection, monitoring, handling, shredding, cataloging, and disposal of approximately 2,120 m³ of solid industrial waste.

A.2.14 1998 Planned Accomplishments:

Perform incinerability studies on the MLLW streams to support of MLLW treatment operations

- Complete construction and initial operations of the autoclave system (43 m³) and a ring-pump vapor compression system (50 m³) at MLLW treatment units.
- Continue lead tank dismantlement activities at a reduced level from FY 1997.
- Treat waste at WERF greater than 70 percent of the time (24 hrs per day, 365 days per year).
- Conduct LLW incineration (414 m³), sorting (170 m³), and compaction (900 m³); operations on DWEEL generated waste.
- Increment INEEL, and other DOE sites MLLW (430 m³) original container volume).
- Stabilize WERF ash and other MLLW using Portland cement or other compatible materials (40 m³).
- Continue to expand MLLW/LW production capability by increasing WERF generation certifications on MLLW/LW treatment processes.
- Perform stabilization demonstration in conjunction with the Mixed Waste Focus Areas along the AMI. E. Develop site specific bounded constraints process.
- Operate and maintain the MLLW, LW/S3, LW/S5, CERPs 1617, and CERPs 1618 including interfacing with INEEL users.
- Maintain the INEEL lead emergency shielding storage in the WESL.
- Dispose up to 1800 m³ of LLW in the SDA.
- Perform activities to support the implementation of INNSPSB recommendation 94-2.
- Submit the performance assessment / Composite Analysis report to DOE HQ for the RWMC SDA.
- Submit annual report to DOE HQ on Summary of Waste Disposal Operations and Performance Assessment Adequacy for the SCA.
- Conduct limited analyses such as C-14 monitoring, Li-6 interaction and perchlorate water and wastewater monitoring monitoring to support PA dose calculations for the SCA.
- Provide overall strategy planning, technical waste evaluations and technical waste evaluations and facilitate coordination between program and facility owners and contractors in continuing characterization.

Project Baseline Summary Report

Local Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations/Field Office: Idaho

HQ ID: IDIN9570

Project: INTEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Program (ID.WW.101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

Preparation for interim storage and final geologic disposal

- Operate the industrial waste center for on-site and Idaho Falls (INTEL) facilities generated wastes (57,48 m³).

A.2.12. 1999 Planned Accomplishments:

- Continue lead crack dissemination activities. Complete Ph. 3 Lead Crack dissemination 75% treatment SLP in limestone.
- Continue MLLW lead treatment/dispersal at Envirofarm, Utah
- Treat waste at WERF greater than 5% per year of the time (25 hrs per day, 365 days per year).
- Conduct LLW production of 2,748 m³, siling 1,763 m³ and capping 1,439 m³ operations on INTEL generated waste.
- Interimate INTEL and other DOE sites MLLW (430 m³) original container volume!
- Standardize WERF, IS and other MLLW using Portland cement as a better compatible material's (40 m³)
- Operate the mineral encapsulation (13 m³) and sodium polyacrylate generation (190 m³) MLLW treatment units
- Continue to expand MLLW/WLLW production capability by increasing WLLW operation certifications on MLLW treatment processes
- Operate and maintain the MWSS; WLLW, CPP, InC7 and CPP-1619 for hazardous waste and MLLW including interfacing with INTEL, USCE, Standard, the INTEL, and contingency shielding device in the WLLW
- Design up to 1800 m³ of LLLW in the USA.
- Perform PA validation studies based on Operations-D&D and Environmental Restoration activities.
- Activities to establish on-site specific release and transport rates for lead on�cks wall concrete, and long-term waste generation projection rates will be updated.
- Provide overall strategic planning, technical, waste evaluations and facilitate coordination between program and facility owners of SGWS. Provide focused planning on Special Performance Assessment Required (SPAR); SCW characterization needs.

Operate the industrial waste center for on-site and Idaho Falls (INTEL) facilities generated wastes (57,48 m³).

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Print Date: 19-Feb-98

SAC: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Version 16-Jan-98

Operationalized Date: Idaho

HQ ID: DUSTY Project: INERL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)

A.2. Technical and Scope Narratives

A.2.13. 2000 Planned Accomplishments:

Continue lead cast dismantlement activities

Continue MILW lead treatment/repaint at Provo-wire, Coal

Treat waste at WERC greater than 70 percent of the time (24 hrs per day, 365 days per year).

Conduct LLLW incineration (3.94 m³/hr), sorting (307 m³/hr), and compaction (0.13 m³/hr) operations on INERL generated waste.Incinerate ISHL and other Dull sites MILW (439 m³) and marginal combustor volume.Operate the macroscopic apululation (4.4 m³/hr) and surging pumping segregation (620 m³/hr) MILW treatment units.

Stabilize WERC ash and other MILW using Portland cement for other combustible materials (K0 only).

Operate and maintain the MWSC WWSB, CPP-1617, and CPP-1619 for hazardous waste and MILW including interfacing with INERL users.

Maintain the INERL lead emergency shielding reserve in the W/SI.

Dispose of 10,180 m³ of MILW in the SDAs.

Provide overall strategic planning, technical waste evaluations, and facility coordination between Program and facility owners of SCW. Provide forward characterization and prioritization planning of SEAR SCW for removal from storage pool, to support D&D schedule for 421 storage facilities.

Operate the industrial waste trailer for mobile and field facilities (INERL facilities generated wastes (7550 m³/yr)).

Revise RWMC Performance Assessment and submit to DOD: DOD/RWMC PRQ for approval.

Collect data on curation tests at the RWMC SDA and issue report.

Issue report on the column tests being conducted to identify subsurface contaminant sources.

Issue radiological data report from the generation chain characterization study for CCPs.

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Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

Project Baseline Summary Report

Date Version: 16-Jan-98

Operations/Field Office: Idaho

File ID: IDB0570 Project: INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste/Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)

Report ID Number: Q50f

Print Date: 14-Feb-98

Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

A.2.15. Baseline Costs (in thousands of dollars)

Date Submitted:	12/17/97	3947-2006	2007-2008	Total	Grand Total	Budgeted	Actual	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
		Total	Total	Total	1997	1998	1999										
Current Cost Baseline	28,608	0	30,450	3 018	20,615	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	21,511	
Current 9% Baseline	191,409	0	213,500	22,353	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510	20,510
Shuttle	192,308	0	52,684	21,908	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511	22,511
Current 9% Shuttle	174,937	0	38,617	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
	2008	2009	2010	2011-	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014

Current Cost Baseline

Current 9% Baseline

Shuttle

Current 9% Shuttle

A.2.16. Site E&C Costs Included in the Cost Baseline

Environmental Standard	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Environmental Management	2810	2011-2019	2014-2020	2011-2029	2014-2030	2011-2034	2014-2044	2014-2045	2014-2050	2014-2055	2014-2060	2014-2065
Environmental Management	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Version:	16-Jan-98	Report ID Number:	Q501		
Operations Field Office:	Idaho	Date:	19-Feb-98		
AQ ID:	INL9870	Project:	INEEL Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Other Waste Program (ID-WM-101)		
A.2.17. Related Projects at the Same Site or Operations/Field Office			Site: Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory		
Project ID			Relationship to this Project		
ID WM105	Post FY 2001 long term MLLW treatment				
ID WM107	Post FY 2006 LLW/MLLW management				
ID ER101	Closure of facilities are performed in this PBS				
A.2.18. Operations/Field Offices with Activities Related to this Project					
Ops Office			Relationship to this Project		
Nevada	ORC site LLW disposal at DOE facility, transport of hazardous, radioactive, and classified material between projects.				
Richland	ORC site LLW disposal at a DOE facility, treatment of Hanford MLLW at WERF, transport of hazardous, radioactive, and classified material between projects.				
Oak Ridge	K-25 treatment for INL, PCB waste, treatment of Paducah MLLW at WERF				
Albuquerque	Recycling specific Sealed Source, transport of hazardous, radioactive, and classified material between projects, treatment of LANL Sandia, and Pantex MLLW at WERF				
Hanford/DOE	DOE Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, for SPAR SLW disposal with H.W.				
Chicago	Treatment of ANL MLLW at WERF, transport of hazardous, radioactive, and classified material between projects				
Oakland	Treatment of LBNL and LSNL MLLW at WERF, transport of hazardous, radioactive, and classified material between projects				
Rocky Flats	Treatment of Rocky Flats MLLW at WERF				